

VISIT...

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Tutor Teaching Tips

Repeated Reading • H-2

MATERIALS

Reading
Passage:
Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;
Graph

Reading
Passage:
Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards

Introducing the Passage 5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *Weird Bird Beaks* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage and have him/her read it with you. If he/she has difficulty, slow the pace or read small chunks (one or two sentences), and then have the child read each chunk with you until you have read the entire passage. Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

Building Fluency 5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 60 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

Checking for Understanding 5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following sample questions:

What is the main idea of the book? (strange bird beaks and how they are used)

What is the shape of a crossbill's beak? (an X)

What does the hornbill eat? (nuts)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *Weird Bird Beaks*.

Optional Activity 5–10 minutes

PLAYING A WORD GAME: Spread out the game cards face down on the table. Have the child turn over two cards and read both words. If the words have the same meaning (synonyms) and the child recognizes that they are the same, he/she can keep the cards. If they do not have the same meaning, or the child does not recognize that the words are synonyms, the child turns the cards over and it is your turn. Repeat the game as time permits.

Part 1

A groove-billed barbet has a large, thick beak.	9
It has tooth-like ridges in its lower beak.	18
A crossbill's beak is crossed like an X.	26
The crossed beak helps it get seeds from pine cones.	36
A crowned hornbill lives in the rain forest.	44
It has a horn on the top of its beak.	54
It uses its heavy beak to break open nuts with hard shells.	64 66
A sword-billed hummingbird is a very small bird with a very long beak.	75 80
It uses its long beak to get nectar from tube-shaped flowers.	89 92



Part 2

A brown pelican has a pouch of skin under its beak. 11

It can carry many fish in its pouch. 19

A shoebill stork's beak is shaped like a shoe. 28

It uses the hook at the end of its beak to cut up fish. 42

A spoonbill wades in water. 47

It uses its long beak to look for food in the mud. 59

It likes to eat frogs, shellfish, and small fish. 68

The toucan's huge and colorful beak is very light. 77

Its beak helps it to reach fruit while it sits in
jungle trees. 88
90

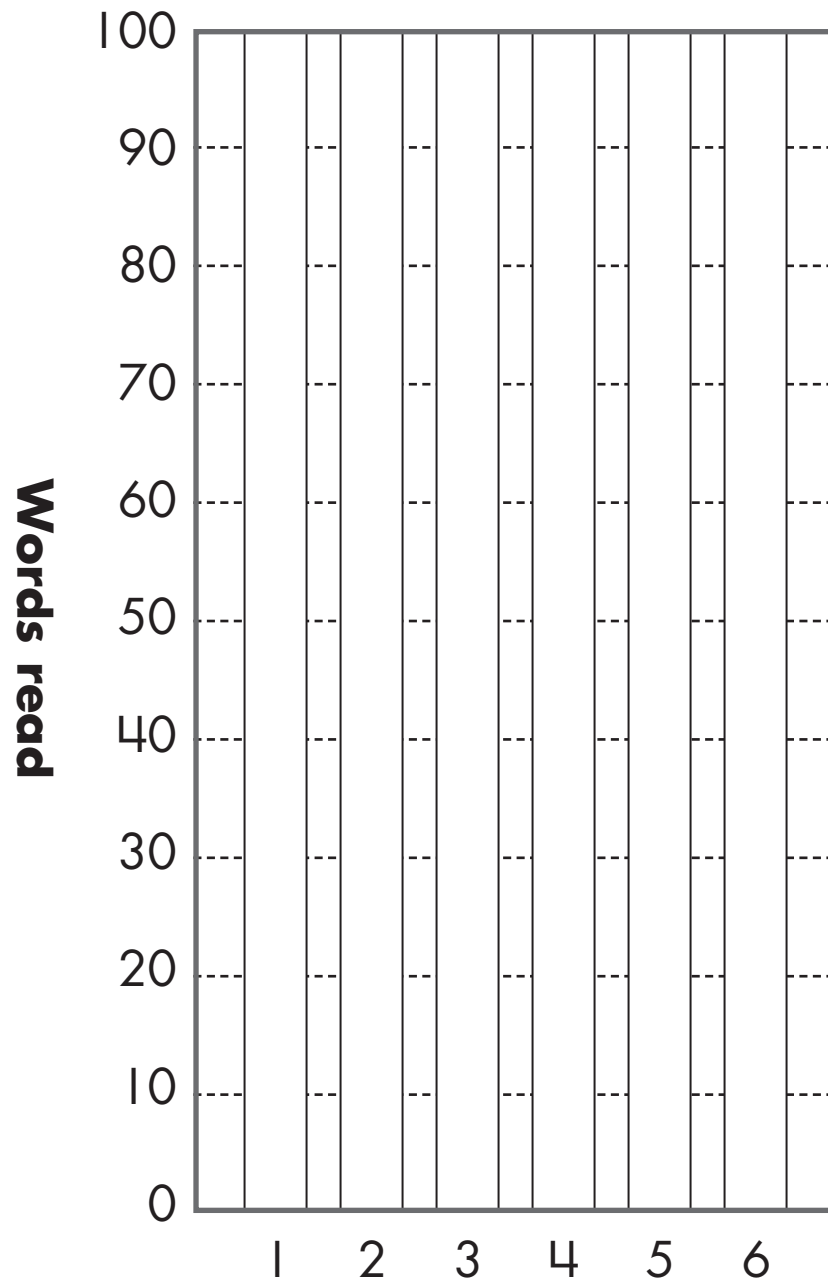


Fluency

Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson H-2

Name _____ Date _____



Number of errors: _____

1 2 3 4 5 6

big

loud

powerful

small

thin

angry

beak

pull

large

noisy

strong

tiny

skinny

mad

bill

tug